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☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

Full Particulars of the Shooting of Wm. Mulligan.

From the San Francisco Morning Call, July 8.

ANOTHER CHARTER OF BLOOD—THREE MEN KILLED—TRAGICAL END OF THE NOTORIOUS BILLY MULLIGAN.

The events of yesterday furnish another of those revolting episodes that mark off the periods in the history of our city with a disgusting regularity. A desperado, whose name figures in the annals of the Vigilance Committee, the noted Billy Mulligan, shot down two men after having fired twice ineffectually at other persons and was at last, while holding the force of the city at bay, himself killed by a member of the police department, acting under orders.

MULLIGAN ON THURSDAY.

On Thursday, particularly during the latter part of the day, Mulligan exhibited symptoms of delirium tremens, declaring that the Vigilance Committee were going to hang him. He went to the police office for protection, and seemed exceedingly nervous, insisting that he was pursued.

EVENTS OF YESTERDAY.

He remained in the station house through the night, and was sent out by Captain Douglass at eight o'clock yesterday morning. About an hour afterwards a shot was fired from an upper window of the St. Fracis Hotel, corner of Clay and Dupont streets, evidently directed at a Chinaman on the opposite side of the street. The ball missed its mark, and entered the weather boarding of a house by which the Chinaman was standing, and being afterwards extracted proved to be a large conical pistol ball. Mr. Brown, a grocery keeper close by, who witnessed the circumstance, immediately reported it to Capt. Lees, at the police office, and officer McMillan was sent up to investigate the matter. Arriving at the St. Francis Hotel the officer ascertained that the pistol was fired by Billy Mulligan, who had shut himself up in his room, armed with a self cocking seven shooter, and effectually barred the door against entrance by ordinary means. Detective officer Chappel was with McMillan, and the two held a parley with Mulligan, who warned them against forcing an entrance. A plan was fixed by these officers, with the aid of officer McCormick, to capture their man, he having not then fully demonstrated the savage ferocity of his disposition. Mulligan seemed still to be haunted by the idea that he was pursued by emmissaries of the Vigilance Committee, who were going to hang him; and in the parley with the officers he told them that if the Executive Committee would come after him, he would surrender himself to them; but to no others.

MULLIGAN SHOOTS AT DETECTIVE OFFICER CHAPPEL.

The inner door of Mulligan's room, which was on the second floor of the building, opened into a wide hall, and another door led out on a balcony over Dupont street. The officers, while talking with Mulligan, were in the hall; and during the conversation Chappel learned that he had no favors to expect from the desperate man, while toward McMillan he was more tractably disposed, though he threatened instant death to any one who should enter the room. Chappel, with more courage than discretion, went through the adjoining room to the balcony, and was immediately fired at by Mulligan, the ball grazing past his cheek. After this demonstration the officers, being without arms to cope with the now exasperated madman, prudently retired, and as they went down the stairs Mulligan opened the door.

SHOOTING OF M'NABB.

While descending the stairs the officers were met by one John McNabb, an old acquaintance and intimate friend of Billy Mulligan's, who was going up to talk with the latter, in the hope that their mutual intimacy would enable him to exert a pacifying influence over Mulligan, and render him accessible to others. McMillan and Chappel had scarcely reached the street when the report of a pistol was heard within, and in a moment afterward McNabb was brought out mortally wounded. The unfortunate man was conveyed to Dr. Murphy's office, in Clay street where he received every attention his case demanded; but nothing could be done for him beyond stopping the wound, administering a little brandy in a teaspoon, by way of a stimulant, and rubbing his limbs to keep up the circulation. He apparently suffered but little pain; but it was evident that the current of life was fast ebbing out. The ball had entered just beneath the right shoulder, passing near the subclavan artery, and severing a large vein, from which great internal hemorrhage followed. He died in about a half hour after receiving the wound, at Dr. Murphy's office. The exciting and tragical turn in affairs at the St. Francis Hotel was soon bruited abroad, and in a very short time a crowd of five or six thousand persons had gathered at the spot. The shooting of McNabb occurred about half past one o'clock, p. m., and having now tasted blood, Mulligan seemed to have been suddenly transformed into a demon, and, with the cunning of the maniac, glided from room to room in the building, with the apparent design of getting an opportunity to secure another victim. His appearance at a door or window, armed with a revolver, always sent a panic through the crowd and caused them to fall back in confusion. Mulligan's position was now somewhat similar to that of Booth, at the time of his capture. Armed as he was, he commanded every avenue to the upper stories of the building from below, and kept a constant motion, at one time flitting past a window on one floor, and anon showing himdefiantly in another part of the building.

KILLING OF JOHN HART.

At a little before three o'clock a window looking out on Clay street (the second from the corner, in the upper tier,) was raised a few inches and a hand thrust out, presenting a pistol at the crowd. As usual, the terrified crowd piled over each other to get out of the way of the threatening danger; but the work of death was done quickly. Mulligan fired and instantly withdrew his hand. The shot killed John Hart, foreman of Eureka Hose company, No. 4—the ball entering his heart, producing instant death. The body was taken to Lefevre's drug store, corner of Dupont and Washington streets, and from thence to the coffin warerooms of Mr. Nathaniel Gray, Sacramento street. Here it was placed in a coffin and conveyed to the house of Eureka Hose company, on Geary street, near Mason, where it will lie in state until Sunday. The remains will then be interred. Deceased was a native of New York, aged 26 years. His parents reside in the State of New York. He lost his wife a few weeks since, and leaves no family. Hart being an entire stranger to Mulligan, it is not probable that he was singled out as a victim; the shot caused his death was doubtless fired into the crowed at random and it was Hart's misfortune to receive it. He has resided in California about seven years.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE MULLIGAN.

It was evident from Mulligan's movements that he was watching his opportunity to throw another shot into the crowd. The excitement had become intense, and various plans for securing his capture or putting a summary end to his career, was suggested. No one could tell from what window or door would speed the next messenger of death, or who would be the victim. Still the crowd swelled in numbers, and pressed upon the building with a strange infatuation. At length detective officer Ellis and officer Henderson, who were inside of the hotel on the lower floor, concluded to try whether his thirst for liquor could not be made subservient to their ends in capturing him. Accordingly fancy drink was mixed, and calling to Mulligan from the foot of the stairs, they attracted his attention and proffered the drink.—Mulligan accepted the offer, but would allow no one but Henderson to approach him with it. He peremptorily warned Ellis off, and kept his cocked revolver drawn on Henderson to accelerate his movements. When about three fourths of the way up the stairs, Henderson stopped and asked Mulligan if he wouldn't come down and drink with him. Mulligan impatiently declined, and Henderson poised with an impulse to shoot the officer, and urged him to leave quickly. Henderson placed the waiter at the head of the stairs, and acted without delay on Mulligan's hint, the latter never a moment turning his pistol from its aim on Henderson until he had got out of sight. During this interview Mulligan kept himself in a position where he could see the officer and command the approach without exposing his own person. Capt. Lees learning of this attempt, conceived the idea of administering drugged liquor to him in a similar manner as the first was given, and immediately commenced preparations.

DEATH OF MULLIGAN.

In the meantime, the prospect of taking Mulligan alive presenting itself only as a sequel to more murders by him, for which he was evidently preparing, it was determined to shoot him down, and an armed force was immediately despatched for, and were soon on the ground. These consisted of a number of the Police Guard who were posted in positions commanding those portions of the hotel where it was most likely Mulligan would appear. After waiting for some time, perhaps a half hour after the men were posted with their rifles, the report of the gun coming the opposite side of Clay street, startled the crowd; but it was at first supposed that the firing was either premature or missaimed, and the vast crowd were about to settle down on this conclusion, and to look out for more favors from Mulligan, when a member of the police corps passed down Clay street, carrying his rifle and gave the information that they had nothing more to fear from Mulligan. This announcement caused a general rush for the front steps of the hotel. Every one was anxious to see the dead murderer; but, as a necessity the crowd was excluded—only officers and some others whom it was deemed proper to admit were allowed access to the scene of Mulligan's death.—Ascending the first flight of stairs, the body was found stretched out on the floor of the hall, the head frightfully shattered, his brains spattered on the wall and poured out in the pool of blood on the floor where his head rested. Mulligan was shot as he was in the act of stepping forward to the glass door opening on the Clay street balcony to discharge his pistol again, either at the crowd, or at the officer on the opposite side of the street, on whom it is said he had fixed his attention. At all events the officer fired just in time, beyond all peradventure, to save either his own or the life of some citizen in the street. The deadly missile told with unerring precision, crashing through the top of Mulligan's head, entering high upon the forehead, almost in a line with his nose, and passing out at the crown, tearing a frightful hole and scattering fragments of his skull in every direction. Death must have followed instantly. Mulligan never knew what hurt him. The ball that accomplished the work passed on at a small angle of elevation, scored the ceiling some thirty feet beyond, then glanced downward, perforating a door at the extreme end of the hall. The act of shooting was a necessary measure, though an extreme one; yet it must be remembered that it was an extreme case. Chief Burke was confined to his house by sickness. Had he been on the ground the order to shoot would have been given earlier. Mulligan might have been taken alive, but it is certain that it would have been at the cost of one at least, and most probably two or three more lives, each one of which is worth more than the lives of a hundred such as his. The bodies of McNabb and Mulligan were taken to Mr. Massey's coffin warerooms where the Coroner made an examination of them. McNabb's body was afterwards taken to the residence of his mother, on Kearny street, between Greene and Union. Mulligan's remains were removed to McGlun's coffin warerooms, on Market street. The officer who killed Mulligan deserves credit for his resolution in performing so disagreeable and yet so important a duty. Even had Mulligan been taken alive, no power under Heaven could have saved him from the fury of the crowd. He would have been hanged and limbed on the spot, and the police would have been powerless to resist such a crowd. Thus ends the career of a man whose name has been one of the synonyms for infamy, and whose existence has been a blot on the community.

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S,

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received, such as hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

A FARM of 425 acres—near Salisbury—good land—fine water—excellent houses—productive meadows and fair fences. Apply to

T. G. HAUGHTON.

Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 1m-65

20 ACRES of LAND NEAR TOWN

TO BE SOLD ON THE 21st AUG. INST.

I will sell at public sale, on the premises, Aug. 21st, the valuable property on which I reside, comprising 20 acres of land, dwelling house, kitchen and other building.

Also, her household and kitchen furniture, some farming tools, an excellent Wheat Fan, one-horse wagon, &c. &c.

☞ Terms of sale cash.

MARY M. JAMES.

Aug. 14, 1865 4t.

WALTON HOUSE, MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

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DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

Candidate

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 18, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that all paroled men of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank of Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they [illegible] as required by the laws in force preceeding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

The Election for the Convention.

We find the subject of the coming election on the 21st day of September next, attracting, to a large degree, the attention of the people, and there seem to be a general disposition on the part of every body to participate. The Hon. Nathaniel Boyden will undoubtedly be elected, as he is the choice of every one and the only question is as stated yesterday, who shall be his associate. Among the names prominently mentioned, we find those of Ham. C. Jones jr. a young gentleman of the country, of fine abilities and honorable record. Dr. J. G. Ramsey, late member of Congress, and M. L. Holmes, of Gold Hill, are also named.—The contest will be a brisk and active one, yet all the electors seem animated with the one desire, a return to civil law and the re-establishment of proper authority over the State and country. The question of slavery is accepted as one already and forever settled, and there are no side issues as the [illegible] seems we are glad to say, controlled by a united purpose to support the administration of Gov. Holden as best calculated to advance the interests and happiness of the people. The question of Negro Suffrage is no question at all, as it has no supporters, and the people of all classes are determined in their decided objection to it. We sincerely hope that there will be a full vote and that all entitled to do so by the terms of the Governor's Proclamation, will qualify themselves a selectors. We are satisfied that a high minded, liberal policy, will actuate the Convention, and that by its course the elements of civil strife will be forever silenced in North Carolina.

A Letter from John A Gilmer.

The Hon. John A. Gilmer has written an interesting letter to Mr. W. H. Bagley, in which he defends the course that he has pursued and further says:

"I am for peace and order—I am for the Federal government, and am for getting the same into operation as speedily as the same can be safely and prudently done, and on the terms proposed. We are powerless. We are in a state of submission. I have yielded, (and in a manner satisfactory to my slaves, and to the government I trust,) to the emancipation required. True, I should have preferred other terms. But to talk of these now is useless and out of place, and in my opinion it is unwise to think of or suggest any further resistance—I am opposed to all further rebellion. Let us strive, by willing and ready submission, to secure amnesty and a modification of the confiscation and other laws. Let us keep the peace, and infuse brotherly kindness among ourselves, and banish forever all heart-burnings, growing out of past differences of opinion. Let all these be burried in the past. We should honestly unite in putting the management of our affairs into the hands of our wisest and best men, and ask the blessing of Providence on their deliberations and labors. Let our united exertions be directed to the elevation of the [illegible]terial, social, and moral condition of the [illegible] State, rather than wrangle about petty differences; and in due season, with God's blessing, all will be well with us again. Let us be honest ourselves, secure industry and fair dealing among and, with all, white and black: and get back to the good old times, when the farmer's grain was safe in his pen or his cribs without the aid of locks or bolts, and his stock safe in his pasture—when all could lay down at night, and soundly repose under the full confidence that they would find in the morning and find nothing disturbed. Let us have charity for each other, and love our neighbor as ourselves. Give proper care and attention to moral and religious culture—give no ear to useless disputations—give every man his own and do no hurt to no one, and I feel confident that in a few years we shall have a State improved, rather than ruined or injured. I am a friend to the State Government and of the Federal government, and shall sustain President Johnson in his efforts to bring peace and order out of confusion and war. His efforts in this last Congress in which we served together, and more especially his speech of the 5th and 6th of February, A. D., 1861, of which I distributed many thousands, show that he loved his country and his whole country.

The Confederate Exiles in Mexico.

The Galveston *News*, of the 29th ult., has a letter from the editor, which gives account, derived from Captain T. T. Taylor, who has just returned from Mexico:

Captain Taylor was on Magruder's staff at the time of the surrender of this department, and is just from Monterey, to which place he, with Captain Turner, A. A. G., accompanied General Magruder. They arrived at San Antonia on the 18th of June, where they met General Shelby with three hundred cavalry, all Missourians, having with them a long train loaded with supplies and ordance stores and two pieces of artillery. They also found in San Antonio Generals E. Kirby Smith, Price, Wilcox, Preston, Hindman, Bee and others, making in all thirteen officers, among whom were Colonels Ridley, Lheket, Caldwell, of the Cotton Bureau; and Jones, of San Antonio; also, Governor Murrah, Governor Reynolds, of Missouri; Moore, also of Louisiana; Surgeons Berrien and Gainsler, with many other prominent officers of the late C. S. army.

They left San Antonio on the 20th of June, and arrived at Eagle Pass June 25. On crossing the river to Piedras Negras, the authorities of the Liberal party appeared alarmed to see so large a force, and demanded that they should lay aside all but their side arms, to remove all apprehensions of any hostile purpose. This was at once done, and the arms receipted for. Finally, Capt. Taylor thinks, the authorities purchased the arms, but he is not certain, as he left for Monterey before the rest; but he knows that when the troops reached Monterey they were without arms. It was not till the 3d of July that the whole company arrived in Monterey. On arriving in that city the troops were discharged, and both officers and men scattered in every direction, the soldiers all engaging in their respective trades wherever they could find employment, having made up their minds never to return to their homes in the United States.—Most of the officers had left Monterey for different destinations.

General Magruder set out for Europe by way of Vera Cruz, intending to join his family, now somewhere on the Rhine. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, with two or three others, had started for the City of Mexico, and from thence General Smith intended to go to Havana to join his wife in that city. General Preston was about to proceed to Halifax, where his family have resided since their banishment from Kentucky two or three years ago. Gen. Hindman has his family with him in Monterey, and intends residing there for the present. Gen. Price is preparing to go to Rio Janeiro, where he expects to meet his family and to make his future residence. None of them ever expect to return to their former homes in the United States.

Jacob Senseney, formerly a [illegible] goods merchant in Wheeling, and his son William R., who succeded him in business [illegible] died on Saturday week.

Candidate

GENERAL NEWS.

The cholera is raging to a fearful extent at Malta. Several cases have appeared in London.

The rebel Gen. Ewell and wife passed through Alexandria on Saturday to his home in Prince William County, Va., where he proposes to permanently reside.

It is estimated that the Government have retained in service 100,000 colored troops.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Tribune speaking of the late riot at Aquia Creek says:

"General T. M. Harris, commanding Department of Southeast Virginia, has the matter under investigation. The white laborers, about forty in number, all discharged confederate soldiers, have been arrested, tried and sentenced to service in the chain-gang of Fredericksburg for 60 days. The superintendent of the gangs on the Railroad, E. H. Thompson, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for encouraging the whites in these unlawful proceedings. The lieutenant is to be court-martialed, and the negroes have been sent back to their work.

N. P. [illegible]one, Collector of internal revenue at Cleaveland, lately committed suicide. He is a defaulter to the amount of from $90,000 to $140,000.

Mosby has been arrested in Washington.

The Justices of the County Court of Henrico at Richmond have decided that a person who had been officer in the Confederate army was incapable of qualifsing as Commonwealth's Attorney.

Returns from Kentucky thus far show that of the anti-slavery candidates for Congress, Yeaman of the 2d district, Rousseau of the 5th, Smith of the 6th, Randall of the 8th, and McKee of the 9th district, five in all are elected; of the pro slavery candidates, Trimble, of the 1st district, Harding of the 6th, and Shanklin of the 7th, three in all, are chosen. In the remaining district, the 3d, the result is not yet known.

Paris is to have a mosque.

The Pall Mall Gazette tells of a plague of fleas in London.

There are estimated to be 100,000 Americans in Europe.

The railways in Texas are being put in running order as fast as possible.

It is said that one of the dresses at the Saratoga ball cost $25,000.

There was a frost a few days since in Maine.

A man was arrested in New Haven for pulling his wife up stairs by the hair of her head.

The "bank" at Baden-Baden has been broken by a successful gambler.

Andrew Thompson loved Mary Elmore, and Mary loved "another man" still more. This was at Smyrna Del. Mary went out walking with her lover, and Andrew shot her dead.—He is to be sent to Washington for trial. A jury of women ought to try him, one of whom will "kiss him for his mother" when he is acquitted.

A confederate soldier named Pollack returned recently to his home in Marshall County, Miss., and finding his wife married to one McCarty, at once shot McCarty, the wife and himself.—McCarty was killed, Pollack was dying at last accouts, and the wife had got well, and was looking around for another husband.

The Rutland (Vt.) Herald of August 5, has the following:

Michael Wealch, John Cary, Francis McCormic and John O'Harne, employed in loading a gravel train on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, were buried alive yesterday afternoon by the caving in of a sandbank abut a mile north of Pittsford. The gravel train had been partly loaded, when it became necessary to move it a little. While this was being done, eight or ten of the men who hsd been engaged in loading the cars sat down to rest a short distance from where they had been at work, under a high bank which protected them from a hot sun. The moving cars jarred and loosened the bank, and the earth came down upon them like an avalanche, burying the four men above named to a depth of six or seven feet. Some others very narrowly escaped. The accident occurred at about 2 o'clock, p. m., but the bodies were not all recovered until near six o'clock owing to the sand continuing to run in almost as fast as it could be shoveled out. The bodies were brought to this village last evening and delivered to the friends of the deceased.

Last winter the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law fining every landlord who refused to allow his colored boarders to sit at table with his white guests, the sum of fifty dollars. It is said that several negroes have been making small fortunes in Boston by taking advantage of this law. They put up at certain hotels, demand places at the public table, and when they are refused they remind the landlords of the penalty and offer to compromise for five or ten dollars.

A polite young man gave up his seat at the Paris opera to a wealthy old party, who soon died and remembered the courtesy to the amount of 100,000 francs.

Van Amburg's chariot broke through a bridge in Western Pennsylvania, recently, and two men and three horses were killed.

Two Kansas brothers named White disagreed about the use of a pony. The father closed the quarrell by killing one of his sons with a club.

Four English Tourists Fall from the Summit of Mount Cervin, Switzerland—The Rope Breaks and they are Precipitated Four Thousand feet Below.

BERNE, July 20.

Particulars have been received here of a fatal accident which occurred on Mount Cervin, upon the 14th inst. Lord Francis Douglas, aged nineteen, Mr. Whymper, Mr. Charles Hudson and Mr. Haddo all met at Zermatt, and being desirous of accomplishing the assent of Mount Cervin, or Mattehorn, which had hitherto proved inaccessible, resolved to make the attempt in a party. Mr. Hudson had brought from London some wire rope to facilitate the ascent; but finding that Mr. Wymper was ready to proceed, he left his apparatus at his hotel, and started from Zermatt with the gentlemen above named, accompanied by the guides, Michael Croz, of Chamonnix, and Fangwald, with the two sons of the latter. None of the party expected to reach the summit on this occasion, wishing only to discover some way to the decided route. One of Fangwald's sons even returned to the village. The party passed the night at the foot of Mount Cervin. On the followings day, finding the ascent would be easier than was anticipated, they pushed on and arrived at the summit at 2 p. m. At 3 o'clock they were descending the mountain. Croz leading the way, followed by Lord F. Douglas, Messrs. Haddo, Hudson and Wymper, and the two Frangwalds, the whole party being connected by the same rope. Lord Francis Douglas happening to slip caused Croz and Messrs. Haddo and Hudson to fall also. Tangwald, the farther, the last of the party, was able to pass the end of the rope round a rocky projection, but it broke between Messrs. Whymper and Hudson, and the four first namely, Croz, the guide, Lord Francis Douglas, and Messrs. Haddo and Hudson—rolled down the mountain side and were precipitated from rock to rock to a depth of four thousand feet. The survivor arrived at Sermatt, at ten o'clock, on the morning of the 15th inst. The bodies of the victims of the cotastrophe were recovered the same day.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

CONDEMNED GOV'T. STORES

AT

AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY morning the 22d inst I will expose at Public Sale at my Warehouse,

Thirty-four Hundred Pounds Hard Bread.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

J. F. HUBER,
Capt. & C. S.

Salisbury, Aug. 17, 1865. 4t-72

LOVE'S SUDDEN GROWTH.

But yester morn, with many a flower,
The garden of my heart was drest;
A single tree has sprung to bloom,
Whose branches cast a tender gloom
That shadows all the rest.

A jealous and a tyrant tree.
That seeks to reign alone—
As if the wind's melodious sighs,
The dews and sunshine of the skies,
Were only made for one.

A tree on which the Host of Dreams,
Low murmur mystic things.
While hopes, those birds of other skies,
To dreams themselves chant low replies—
Ah, wherefore have they wings?

The seasons nurse the blight and storm.
The glory leaves the air—
The dreams and birds will pass away,
The blossom wither from the spray—
One day—the storm we bare—

But mine has grown the Dryad's life,
Coeval with the tree;
The sun, the frost, the bloom, the fall,
My fate, sweet tree, must share them all,
To live and die with thee!

LOCAL.

HAPPY TIMES.

The happy times of old seems to have come back again. Business has revived its channels and the horn of plenty is replenished by the hand of Peace. Ladies are wearing happy smiles, and are donning ornamental combs, water-falls, brilliant hats and other articles of northern fashion and wear. Ribbons take the place of corn husks, broadcloth the place of jeans, and altogether we see in the appearance of everybody and everything the end of war and the dawn of an eternal peace.

OUR PAPER LOCALLY.

There are but few families in town to whom our paper is not a daily visitor, and our circulation is increasing continually. When the mails are re established we are satisfied that we shall have a circulation second to no paper in the State.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday we were blessed with a cool and refreshing shower which was quite a relief to the warm weather with which we have been for some time suffering. The Corn looks most promising. The finest we have ever had in this country in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

A NOVEL CASE

Rufus Hand a citizen of Anson county having been charged by a Miss Eaton with a breach of promise of marriage, the Military commander there ordered that Hand should furnish the injured lady with board in his own family, and pay her the sum of $150 per month or go to jail. As soon as this order reached Head Quarters it was immediately countermanded and Miss Eaton was immediately ordered from the premises of Hand to find some other susceptible swain. The lady has entered suit in the civil Court, for damage for the injury dons her tender and sensitive feelings. Mis Eaton was after *a hand* apparently, and could not find a heart. What a pity. How we do sympathize with the suffering damsel.

A COURT MARTIAL

The Court Martial's decision in the case of Surgeon W. H. Jett 26th Ky. Vols., for challenging Lt. H. Van Bergen Co. D, 183d Ohio at this place has just been published. He was sentenced to be dismissed the service but his sentence was commuted to a severe reprimand by Gen. Ruger.

Military Changes.

The 1st Div. 23d Army Corps is discontinued, and we regret to learn that Col. Parrish, in command, returns to Charlotte. The records of the Division will be forwarded to Gen. Ruger at once through Capt. H. A. Hale, A. A. G.—A detachment will probably be left or sent here from some other command.

Purser Clark, of the navy, recently reported at Washington to be missing, is said now to be on duty at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL, in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.

July 14, '65 1st Aug.—53

WANTED.

100 *BUSHEL IRISH POTATOES*

TO BE SENT IN BAGS OR BARRELS and delivered to me here.

DAVID WHITAKER.
Howerton House.

Aug. 18, 4t—72

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICE.

SALISBURY, N. C,
August 16th 1865.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CONCORD, will hold its next regular meeting in Statesville, N. C. Commencing the 13th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. RUMPLE, *Stated Clerk.*

[tf-72]

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20
Newbern Times, copy 1-m.

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash.*

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins, Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.

Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m—63

Good News! Good News!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

ARE at their old stand Jenkin's corner, Old times have come again, and they would invite City and Country Merchants to call and examine their stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps,

and a large and general variety of GOODS of every kind and description.

We receive from the Northern Markets the latest styles of goods

WEEKLY BY EXPRESS.

☞ PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

McNEELY, YOUNG & CO.

3wd70 Jenkin's Corner.

McCubbins, Foster and Co.

ARE opening a store at the old stand of Murphy & Co., and are receiving consignments to sell on Commission. They intend by the 20th Sept. to have a large and general assortment of goods direct from New York. 1m.

Aug. 12 1865.

HEAD QURS. 1st DIV. 23d A. C.
Salisburp, N. C. Aug 16th 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER
No. 158.

EXTRACT, V.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to sell or give to *soldiers, articles of citizens clothing.* All violations of this order will be promptly *punnished.*

By Command of
COL. PARISH.

HENRY A. HALL, Capt. & A. A. G.

[3t-71]

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment fo. the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

HE ALSO HAS

ON hand fin lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c.

ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHILIP OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat) at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865. tf—53

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

TO DAY I open for sale a large and choice variety of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery, &c.

THOSE wishing Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Glassware and hardware, would do well to call. I have also a general assortment of ladie's and gentleman's wearing apparel.

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Shoes and Gaiters,
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Linens,
Domestics,

And other articles for use and ornament. They were all selected by my-self, from the first market of the East.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August, 1865. tf—63

IMPORTANT TO HIRERS OF FREEDMEN.

Notice.

WHEREAS: A large number of Farmers are turning away their colored help without any remuneration for their labors in raising the crop of the present season, thus leaving them without homes or subsistence during the coming winter. I take this method to inform all interested, that as the crop raised has been done by the hard labor of the colored people, they are entitled to a support from the same through the coming winter. The Government will not permit you (the farmers) to harvest and sell the labor of the colored help, and make no provisions for their support. It is expected that the Planters will make a fair distribution of their crops, with those who assisted to raise it, and enough to support them through the coming winter, without help from the Government. Any Planter or Farmer who may or have turned away their colored help, without complying with the above, will be charged for their support should they come to the relief Camp in this District, for subsistence.

Colored help will be held Responsible for the fulfilment of their contracts.

CHAS. EMERY,
Supt. & Asst. Supt. of Freedmens Bureau.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 12, 1865. tf—70

SALISBURY
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session, of sixteen weeks will commence on the 1st Monday in September.

The number of pupils will be limitted to twenty-five, and as there are but few vacancies, early application will be necessary.

Terms $15 in specie or the equivalent in currency *one half in advance.*

☞ No deduction for loss of time except at the option of the Principal.

HETTA E. HUNTER.

Salisbury, August 16, 1865. 2t—70

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c., ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf—69

NEW FANCY STORE

Main Street next to the

HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods Parasols, Hats, Capes, Bonnet trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions. 3214

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS,
August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL	GOING WEST	ACCOMODATION.
Leave Raleigh 7.40 p. m		Leave Raleigh 6.00 a. m.
Gre'nsb'ro 2.17 a m		" Gre'nsb'ro 12.50 p m
Salisbury 6.45 "		" Salisbury 5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte 10.10 "		Arrive Charlotte 7.00. "n
	GOING EAST.	
Leave Charlotte 3.00 p m		Leave Charlotte 5.25 a m
" Salisbury 6.25 "		" Salisbury 9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro 10.15 "		" Gre'nsb'ro 1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh 4.30 a m		Arrive Raleigh 7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldesboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES,
Engr. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

CONCORD FEMALE
COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C

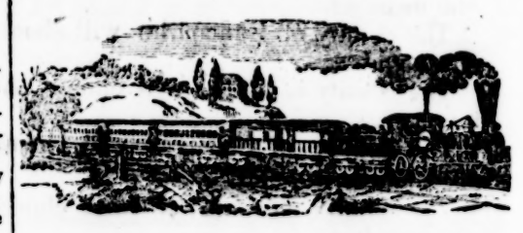
Salisbury July 24, pd—1m—61

MICHAEL BROWN
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes,
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery.
Hats Black & Drab.
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts
Black Braid.
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly—63—



WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.,

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States, can vote and take part in the meeting. R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary and Treasury.

July 31, 1865—30t—63

HOPKINS & CO.,

HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,
Importers and Dealers In
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.
Oposite Hanover St.
Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd—64

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by
MOSES A. SMITH

Salisbury, July 1, 1865 tf-42

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Meroney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.

August 19th, '65. 6t-67

A PROCLAMATION BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.
To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence. I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

The county of Yadkin will choose one member.

The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at the times to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instruction as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The election for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52 Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the president for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State of pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Goverhor:
LEWIS HARRIS, Private Secretary.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,

Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt.

59—dtf

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval-Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.